

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

FOUNDED BY EDWARD ROSEWATER

VICTOR ROSEWATER, EDITOR

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GEO. B. TRENKLE, Treasurer. M. P. WALKER, Notary Public.

Subscribers leaving the city temporarily should have The Bee mailed to them. Address will be changed as often as requested.

Do it early and you'll double the pleasure. Only twenty-two shopping days before Christmas. Get busy.

One paper puts it "Mexico and Turnoll." Why add "and Turnoll"?

Word comes that Queen Elizabeth is recovering. And how goes it with Mary Stuart?

The rich boy for whom Mr. Carnegie expresses sympathy must feel that he is being "kidded."

The moon is 17,000 miles nearer the earth. Come down, probably, to attend our aviation meets.

Mr. Madero writes to his folks that he is safe and sound. General Diaz will be pleased to hear that.

Did anyone think to see whether J. Ogden Armour had his fingers crossed when he predicted cheaper prices?

Hereafter when Mr. Madero proclaims himself as president of Mexico we shall ask him for his credentials.

"I dwell in the road of the cosmic wheel," cries a prominent poet. A lot of men will not admit having wheels.

Japan has ordered a 28,000-ton warship. The third son has been born into the Hobson household. Ominous outlook.

One of the simplest virtues that must have made Tolstol popular was his calling himself Leo instead of Lyef Nikolaitvitch.

The Vermont legislature is considering a bill providing a bright red dress for hunters. It must be a move to discourage the sport.

What a pity Julius Caesar did not turn his hand to making tariffs. They are only now coming to demand a revision in his calendar.

The Red Cross Christmas seal on the back of your letter is proof that you have interest in the welfare of your fellows. Stick it on.

We note the absence of the old-fashioned housewife, who was always careful to save the turkey feathers.—St. Louis Times.

Why not sue for divorce on the ground of desertion?

Of course it might not be a good rule to establish, this thing of letting prisoners, even though rich, pick out their own places of confinement.

Governor Shallenberger now has the assurance of Champ Clark's sympathy and most distinguished regard. This ought to smooth the governor's way into retirement.

An advertisement reads: "Every home should have a talking machine." Another plea for universal marriage?—Washington Herald.

It is evident that the society editors did not write that.

Perhaps if the Commercial club were to go after the matter more vigorously the process might be reversed and the Odaky headquarters be removed from Chicago to Omaha. It is worth trying.

Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon declares that Oregon has the best state government in the world. It costs the senator no little drain on his modesty to say this, too, therefore it ought to be taken as absolutely true.

Fight on the Sugar Trust.

The chief counsel for the sugar trust, arraigned for trial before the federal court on the charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law, says that "It is unfortunate that business men cannot conduct a legitimate business enterprise without subjecting themselves to proceedings under a highly technical statute, about the meaning of which the courts do not agree and about the wisdom of which most thoughtful men of all classes are in serious doubt."

It is extremely unfortunate for the sugar combine that it was so recently caught red-handed in the perpetration of a system of frauds upon the government and that the net results of the exposure sent several of its employees and officials to prison and restored \$2,000,000 of hypothecated funds to the public treasury. This sugar company, which within two years after its organization, saw twelve of its competitors go out of business, may not, as its defenders contend, be a trust; it may not have violated the Sherman law, but the very fact that for years it conducted these systematic weighing frauds as a means of cheating the government out of millions of dollars in revenue is likely to make us a little suspicious.

Reports say it will require two years to prosecute this case against the sugar people. That ought to give ample time for the fullest discovery of the facts. By the end of that period there should not remain the least vestige of doubt as to the legal status or conduct of this corporation. In the meantime, since Mr. Loeb is continuing his quiet investigation at the port of New York, he may be able to offer some evidence arising from the sugar company's remarkable skill in manipulating scales that may have a bearing on the question of its compliance with the Sherman law and its status as a monopoly.

Task of the President.

A formidable task confronts President Taft in the completion of the administration program. No greater demand has presented itself to a president in recent years. To begin with, an enormous amount of work must be done before the 1908 party pledges are all redeemed. This, too, in face of the fact that no administration has ever accomplished more constructive legislation in the time this one has been in office. It has simply not been possible to complete the program, nor was it supposed that it would be possible to do in two years what was mapped out for four years.

But it is not merely a matter of work that confronts the president. It is work with perplexing obstacles from the outside. Only three months remain in which he will have a party majority in both houses of congress and the number of "lame ducks" in this short session is so large as to give rise to the belief that their sorenness may put a decided damper on their ardor to help out in the administration program and the democrats, of course, may be expected to devote the session to filibustering as a preliminary to their plans for organization in the Sixty-second congress, where they will have control in the house.

If all elements were to reassemble in a faithful determination to put through the most and best possible legislation at this session, the task of the president and the administration would still be great enough, for the list of measures to be acted upon is not only large in number, but in importance as well. It is to be regretted that conditions are unfavorable to the completion of the Taft program, for much of what remains unenacted is demanded by public interests. The public must content itself, however, with a generous measure of disappointment.

Health of School Children.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the bureau of chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, predicts the time very soon when progress in health will be rated on every school examination along with progress in other lines, and that pupils will be graded in their physical condition as the practical test of their knowledge of sanitary laws. He adds that every school will have its doctor, or corps of doctors, and physical directors to instruct the pupils just as the teachers in other branches instruct them. Perfect physical manhood and womanhood will be the goal.

Dr. Wiley is in the habit of taking advanced ground on such matters, yet he may not be too advanced in his prediction. He certainly is not as to that part of it pertaining to the physical directors, for many schools now have them, and he may not be with reference to the other features of it. But one need not agree with the doctor in full as to the prediction to admit the supreme importance of teaching children the rudiments of taking care of their health. Nothing is more essential to excellent scholarship than good health and nothing is more needful in the best citizenship than good health. At last we recognize this fact. At last as a nation we are thoroughly aroused on the subject of sanitation. And not simply aroused, but active. For proof look at the various movements and methods contributing to this one end.

We have set out to build up the race. We are making some progress, but if we follow out the suggestion here offered by Dr. Wiley we will make greater progress. It is laying the foundation for a stronger, a new race to begin with the child in the schoolroom. The scheme is not chimerical. It is not even impossible of realization in a very few years. Indeed, there is

no real reason why it should not be instituted at once. We have only to review the amazing progress that has been wrought in this direction to appreciate the possibilities of greater advance. Some things have been, are being, done, which, a few years, or at most decades ago, would have been regarded as bitterly visionary, if not impossible.

It is giving the most practical, sensible form to education to add to it the department of health. The race that excels in physical manhood is going to excel in the realms of intellectual achievement. We need not look into the future for a precedent, either. Only in exceptional cases have a people weak physically borne the trophies of mental supremacy.

The City Government.

Mayor Dahlman, in announcing his program for an increase in the city's budget, brings public attention to the fact that definite plans must soon be adopted for needed revision in the Omaha city charter. The mayor's announcement indicates that beyond the increase of half a million in annual tax collections his ideas are somewhat nebulous. Others who are interested find themselves in much the same condition. Much talk has been had concerning charter revision, and many suggestions have been tentatively brought forward, but as yet no concrete plan has been suggested.

The charter certainly needs revision in several important aspects. It is especially desirable that some change be made in the matter of control of the several departments of city government, so that the executive shall be clothed with both more responsibility and more power. At present too much is left to subordinates. Under the present charter the responsibility for administration of city affairs and the expenditures of public money is not defined sufficiently sharp to provide the absolute control that is necessary for wise and prudent management. In this regard changes can easily be made to the end that the responsibility may be firmly fixed upon the executive and that he be given the authority that is essential to the assumption of the responsibility.

In the matter of revenue it is certainly necessary that more money be raised for the purpose of defraying the legitimate expenses of the city. The police fund should be strengthened and more money should be provided for some of the other activities of the city government. It may be questioned, however, as to the advisability of raising the additional half million proposed by the mayor. This phase of the question should be given the most careful attention. It is certain that the taxpayers of Omaha are not willing that their burdens should be increased by 50 per cent without some very good reason is established therefor. It might not be amiss at present to submit the business affairs of the city to a commission of experts who would inquire into the various expenditures to determine if it is not possible to exercise economies in some directions now overlooked in order that more money could be had where it is needed.

Telegraph Company's Liability.

The United States supreme court does not think much of the "contract agreement" which telegraph companies print on their message blanks, exempting themselves from liability except for the amount of toll in case of non-delivery. In fact, as a legal obligation with a binding effect in court, it does not think anything of it. It has sustained a judgment for \$300 against the Western Union in favor of a Kansas City firm that failed to receive a message sent on one of these blanks after 40 cents had been paid for its transmission.

A great number of persons will be interested in this decision. It will set up a welcome and useful precedent for the future and perhaps it will compel some telegraph companies to be more attentive to the demands and rights of their patrons.

The telegraph is a very necessary element of business today and the public wants the best service it can possibly give. The rates are entirely sufficient to warrant that kind. Sometimes large results hang on the prompt delivery of a brief telegraphic message. That is reason enough why the companies should not enjoy too great latitude in making their own arbitrary rules and "contract agreements." Many a man has questioned the legality of this very agreement, but somehow it has continued to have its effect in favor of the company. The lower court, in which this case was tried, held that this contract was invalid, because it conflicted with the state law regulating such liability and the supreme court sustained the ruling. We may assume that this sets a precedent that will hold good in other states as well and afford the public a good safeguard.

The Kansas City Star says Mr. John Brown of Gault, Mo., has raised radishes twenty-seven inches long. If they are as sweet as the lines of a certain Gault poet who got loose up in this country once, we would suggest that Mr. Brown sell them to a vinegar factory.

While the city council is planning to "shake up" the lighting companies, it should not indulge in any "shake down." The relations between the city of Omaha and the public service corporations have not been always the

most pleasant, nor have adjustments come easily. At present the city council has it in its power to render a great service by negotiating an equitable contract between the city and the lighting companies. Nothing of present advantage should be surrendered.

Inasmuch as the Douglas County Board of Commissioners is dominated by democrats, the public can patiently bear the scolding the board is receiving from the World-Herald and its echoes, because it will not open the voting machines again to satisfy a defeated candidate that he is really beaten. The machines were ordered into action for the sole purpose of assisting the democrats to pile up a big vote in Douglas county, and if any of their candidates fell outside they were merely blown up by their own machine.

Jack Carkeek, the wrestler who is ordered from San Francisco back to Omaha for trial on charges of being an accomplice in the Mabray deals, was once champion of the world in catch-as-catch-can and Graeco-Roman style both, a distinction no other man ever held. It was his marvelous work that stirred the poet laureate of England to write a poem to him. How have the mighty fallen!

The presence in jail of an alleged jury briber may lead to the clearing up of much scandal that has tainted jury trials in Douglas county for a long time. The investigation should be searching and complete in order that the facts may be known, and the giver of the bribe should be punished along with the taker.

Imputing only the best motives to the postal department in its crusade against the get-rich-quick enterprise, one can scarcely overlook the humor in the arrest of two men credited with selling \$100,000,000 worth of bogus stock.

Still those waterways men who were scolding the president for not helping their cause must admit that he has done a little when he sends in his recommendation for the expenditure of \$30,000,000 in one year.

The get-together dinner of the Omaha manufacturers is a move in the right direction. The "Omaha way" is demonstrating that it is the right way, and good is certain to follow on its systematic procedure.

Scientific Economies at Home.

Wall Street Journal. Western engineers who are asking for higher wages to help them meet increased living costs are advised to try scientific management in their homes.

It's Your Guess.

Pittsburg Dispatch. Aldrich said that \$50,000,000 could be saved by business economy in the government; and now the company experts assert the same thing of the railroads. Yet neither in government nor railroad administration is the proposition received with favor. Can anybody guess why?

Amateur Hunters Abroad.

Minneapolis Journal. Not only do the innocent bystanders suffer in the deer country, but the hunter this year is getting himself, in northern Michigan one hunter caught his gun in the boat thwarts and is gone. Another struck at his dog with the stock of his gun and will take no further interest in the tree with his reversed weapon. He is in the hospital with slight hope of recovery. Now and then one of the more skillful drops a deer.

The Man for the Job.

Washington Star. President Diaz is an old man, but there has been no evidence of a loss of snap or spirit by him. He is the author of what Mexico now is, and maybe is still able to control the situation at home. Such at least is the feeling of the outside world as respects the present turbulence in that country. As much soldier as statesman, and a good deal of both, he is the very leader for an emergency where challenge of authority takes the form of armed disorder and conspiracy.

Great Work Without Noise.

Philadelphia Ledger. The president, upon his return from the Isthmus, discusses with particular satisfaction the visible day-to-day progress on the great earth-dike at Gatun, with its concrete appurtenances. This feature of the prodigious accomplishment of American engineers at Panama resembles what President Taft himself has wrought at Washington. It has been achieved without hubbub; it has risen, as Milton would say, "like an exhalation," and the engineers have not sought to draw attention to what they have done by loud self-advertisement. They have worked away, day after day, in a mute and soldierly spirit, and they deserve the cordial encomium of Mr. Taft upon what they have accomplished in a spirit similar to that which the president himself has shown throughout his administration.

Our Birthday Book.

November 30, 1910.

Jonathan Swift, known as "Dean Swift," humorist and satirist, was born November 30, 1667, in Dublin, and died there in 1745. His "Gulliver's Travels" is the most characteristic of his literary productions.

Anton Rubinstein, the noted Russian pianist and composer, was born November 30, 1829. He first saw light in the little village of Bessarabia, and later founded the conservatory in St. Petersburg.

Samuel L. Clemens, familiarly known as "Mark Twain," was born November 30, 1834, at Florida, Mo. He got his start as a pilot on a Missouri river steamboat, and died only a few months ago.

Jefferson DeAngella, the comic opera comedian, is 81 today. He was born in San Francisco, and has played across the continent many times, including Omaha.

Nathan Roberts, president of the Dunning Hardware company, was born November 30, 1841, in Scotland, coming to this country at the age of 21. He served his apprenticeship to the hardware business in the city of St. Louis and has been at it in Omaha since 1864.

Army Gossip

Matters of Interest on and Back of the Firing Line Gleaned from the Army and Navy Register.

The board of officers, which convened at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., some weeks ago to consider and report upon the organization, equipment and training of signal troops for service with a division, has completed its work. The board had at its head Major Edgar Russell of the signal corps, assistant commandant of the signal school at Fort Leavenworth, and it had for use in its work, field companies A, D, and I, of the signal corps. Fort Leavenworth is the regular station of company A, and companies D and I were brought from Fort Omaha and D. A. Russell, respectively, for the purpose.

The papers in the cases of civilian candidates who were examined at Fort Leavenworth this month for appointment as second lieutenants in the mobile army are being marked at that post. The papers in the cases of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants in the Philippine scouts are reaching the War department from the various posts at which the examinations were held. It will be some weeks before the papers of those examined in the Philippines are received, and, of course, no announcement can be made of the result until after those papers are received and marked.

It has been assumed that Brigadier General Arthur Murray, chief of the coast artillery corps, would be made a major general upon the retirement of General Duvall on January 13. There is nothing to disturb the impression and the expectation is that General Murray will become a major general and will be succeeded as chief of the coast artillery by Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Bailey, now on duty as General Murray's principal assistant in the War department. The situation is rendered interesting, however, by the effort which is being made by the friends of Brigadier General Frederick Funston, United States Army, to have him appointed as a major general. General Funston, as is well known, is the senior in his grade and has been "jumped" by all the present major generals and some who have been retired. It has been pointed out to the president that, unless General Funston is appointed to succeed General Duvall, he will not have a chance to be advanced to the next higher grade among general officers until the retirement of Major General F. D. Grant in May, 1914. General Funston is backed, for the most part, by Pacific coast influence.

The War department will devote its efforts, exclusively, during the coming session of congress to obtaining favorable action upon the bill providing for additional army officers. As has been stated in other columns, and that nothing is which is on the approved list of army legislation, originally adopted by President Roosevelt and confirmed by the present administration. It has been decided not to depart from this schedule, which gives preference for this additional officers' bill and that in order, for the bill authorizing a general service corps. Those who are interested in other projects will be notified, in cases where they have not been already, that the War department is committed to this bill and that anything which tends to divide congressional interest will be viewed by the president and the secretary of war as an interference with the avowed purposes of the administration in the matter of army legislation. It is considered that this extra officers' bill is the most important subject before congress so far as the military establishment is concerned, and that nothing else should be presented to, much less urged upon the favorable consideration of, either the house or senate. Even under such conditions it may not be possible to enact the measure. It all depends upon Mr. Taft's preference for bills of greater political importance.

It is possible that congress will take up the question of an amendment of existing law, that enacted in 1904, with a view to rendering eligible to duty at the option of the War department retired army officers, of say, less than 80 years of age. At present these assignments to duty may only be made upon the application of retired officers and, in view of the demand for officers for detached duty, it is considered that it would be well to have retired officers subject to recall when in the opinion of military authorities, this is necessary and desirable. The number of officers on the retired list has been increased slightly in the past year, due, largely, to the retirement of many comparatively young officers who became incapacitated during the present campaign of tropical service. Many of these young officers, as well as some of the older ones, are still able to perform certain classes of duty, such as recruiting, staff duty not with troops, military instructors at educational institutions, and duty with the militia. Every effort has been made to secure willing and physically competent retired officers for detached service, so that some officers on the active list could be relieved and returned to duty with their proper organizations. Some of these officers are not willing to perform active duty unless they can select the duty and the place or station to which they are to be sent, while others will not consent to the performance of any active duty. Furthermore, any retired officer assigned to active duty must be relieved whenever he withdraws his consent to perform active duty. The law in its present shape, therefore, does not readily permit the War department to make extensive use of the services of retired officers. It would seem reasonable that, in emergency, the government should be able to require temporarily the services, on full pay, of certain classes of retired officers, provided their health and physical condition be such as to permit of the efficient performance of the duty to which it is proposed to assign them.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Asbestos whiskers are beginning to sprout in the Christmas windows.

The lord bishop of a Canadian diocese is so indignant over the conduct of the London suffragettes that he advises turning the hose on them. The wisdom of expressing an opinion on a hot subject at a safe distance is obvious.

A Monte Carlo plant by and for American gamblers is proposed in Cuba. Since the trimming of racing cards in New York and Louisiana professionals have been in hard lines at home and must secure new pastures or perish miserably.

New Jersey reformers who treated a neighbor to a coat of tar and feathers on the plea of inciting him to lead a better life must go to jail for three months and pay fines of \$500. Perhaps it will console them to reflect that many worthy martyrs have languished in a dungeon for principle.

U. Toby, his real name being "You to buy," pays a good price for lines to say the following in the advertising columns of the New York Herald: "O Tempora! O Mores! The sun of our modern Isaiah, Theodore Roosevelt, may be temporarily in eclipse, but it will shine again and the ages will vindicate his courage, his virtue and his sagacity."

The Official Tests show Dr. Price's Baking Powder to be most efficient in strength, of highest purity and healthfulness. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER. No Alum, No Phosphate of Lime.

SMILING LINES. Foreigner—I don't exactly understand your system of government. For example, what are the powers of congress? Native—Well, as a rule, there are two—the speaker of the house and the chairman of the committee on ways and means.—Chicago Tribune. "The English government cannot even terrorize the suffragettes by putting them in iron." "Why wouldn't they mind that?" "It would be nothing to them after the hobble skirts."—Baltimore American. "You'll have to hurry up that battleship," said the big manufacturer. "Is there going to be a war?" inquired the manager. "No. But it's only business etiquette to deliver it before this year's model goes out of style."—Buffalo Express. "Mamma, is 'Joah' swearin'?" "No; hush, dear." "Say, mamma, would it be swearin' if I was to spell it with a 'g'?" "Tommy, everybody in the car is looking at you! If you don't stop talking I'll spank you."—Chicago Tribune. "Do you have adequate police protection in this suburb?" "Oh, we have the police pretty well scared now, and we don't need to be protected from them any more."—Cleveland Leader. "Friend—They say you've made \$100,000 since you held office." "Statesman—So I've heard." "Friend—Aren't you going to deny the story?" "Statesman—No. It causes unpleasant gossip, of course, but it's fine for my credit."—Cleveland Leader. "What would women do if they came into political power?" "I don't know," replied the man who He sadly does his thirty days.

You wash dishes about two hours every day. That's one hour wasted!

Dishes get dirty, greasy and sticky and soap will not clean them. Soapy dish water merely cleans the surface; it doesn't dig out the corners and drive out the decayed food particles. Moreover, soap leaves your dishes with a soapy, animal-fat smell, that is far from inviting.

GOLD DUST is the sanitary dish washer. It not only cleans the surface, but digs deep after hidden particles of dirt and kills the germs of decayed food which ordinary dish-water overlooks. GOLD DUST sterilizes as well as cleanses.

Besides doing the work better than soap or any other cleanser can, GOLD DUST will save just half the time you spend in washing dishes.

GOLD DUST is sold in 50 size and large packages. The large package offers greater economy.



Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Makers of FAIRY SOAP, the oval cake



PLEASE THE CHILDREN

When you were young you probably did not enjoy the advantages of the telephone, because telephones are young—just children among the world's great business enterprises.

Neither did you have a thousand other advantages that your children enjoy. Make your children happy—they can only be children once. Put in a Bell Telephone.

NEBRASKA TELEPHONE CO. A. F. McAdams, Local Manager. Bell Service is the World's Standard of Telephone Efficiency.